

What is claimed is:

1-93. (Canceled)

94. (New) A method for indicating schizophrenia in a human test subject, said method comprising:

- a) quantifying a level of RNA encoded by a BTG family, member 2 (BTG2) gene in a blood sample of said test subject; and
- b) comparing said level of RNA in said sample of said test subject with a quantified level of control RNA encoded by said gene in blood samples of control subjects which are classified as healthy control subjects;

wherein a statistically significant determination with a p value less than 0.05 resulting from step (b) that expression of said gene in said sample of said test subject is higher with a fold-change of at least 2 relative to said samples of said control subjects classified as healthy control subjects is indicative of schizophrenia in said human test subject.

95. (New) The method of claim 94, further wherein a statistically significant determination with a p value less than 0.05 resulting from step (b) that a fold change in expression of said gene in said sample of said test subject relative to said samples of said control subjects classified as healthy control subjects is less than 2 is indicative of an absence of schizophrenia in said human test subject.

96. (New) A method for indicating schizophrenia in a human test subject, said method comprising:

- a) quantifying a level of RNA encoded by a BTG family, member 2 (BTG2) gene in a blood sample of said test subject; and
- b) comparing said level of RNA in said sample of said test subject with a quantified level of control RNA encoded by said gene in blood samples of control subjects which are classified as subjects having schizophrenia;

wherein a statistically significant determination with a p value less than 0.05 resulting from step (b) that expression of said gene in said sample of said test subject is lower with a fold change of at least 2 relative to said samples of said control subjects classified as subjects having schizophrenia is indicative of an absence of schizophrenia in said human test subject.

97. (New) The method of claim 96, further wherein a statistically significant determination with a p value less than 0.05 resulting from step (b) that a fold change in expression of said gene in said samples of said control subjects classified as subjects having schizophrenia relative to said sample of said test subject is less than 2 is indicative of schizophrenia in said human test subject.

98. (New) A method for indicating schizophrenia in a human test subject, said method comprising:

- a) quantifying a level of RNA encoded by a BTG family, member 2 (BTG2) gene in a blood sample of said test subject;
- b) comparing said level of RNA in said sample of said test subject with a quantified level of control RNA encoded by said gene in blood samples of control subjects which are classified as healthy control subjects; and
- c) comparing said level of RNA in said sample of said test subject with a quantified level of control RNA encoded by said gene in blood samples of control subjects which are classified as having schizophrenia;

wherein a statistically significant determination with a p value less than 0.05 resulting from steps (b) and (c) that expression of said gene in said sample of said test subject is higher with a fold-change of at least 2 relative to said samples of said control subjects classified as healthy control subjects, and is similar relative to said samples of said control subjects classified as having schizophrenia, is indicative of schizophrenia in said human test subject.

99. (New) The method of claim 98, further wherein a statistically significant determination with a p value less than 0.05 resulting from steps (b) and (c) that expression of said gene in said sample of said test subject is lower with a fold-change of at least 2 relative to said samples of said control subjects classified as having schizophrenia, and is similar relative to said samples of said control subjects classified as healthy control subjects, is indicative of an absence of schizophrenia in said human test subject.

100. (New) A method of screening a human test subject for being a candidate for having schizophrenia, said method comprising:

(a) quantifying a level of RNA encoded by a BTG family, member 2, (BTG2) gene in a blood sample of said test subject; and (b) comparing said level of RNA in said sample of said test subject to a quantified level of control RNA encoded by said gene in blood samples of control subjects classified as healthy subjects;

wherein said test subject is a candidate for having schizophrenia if said level of RNA encoded by said gene in said blood sample of said test subject is statistically higher with a fold change of at least 2 and with a p value less than 0.05 relative to said level of RNA encoded by said gene in said samples of said control subjects classified as healthy subjects.

101. (New) The method of claim 100, further wherein said test subject is a candidate for not having schizophrenia if step (b) results in a statistically significant determination with a p value of less than 0.05 that a fold change in said level of RNA encoded by said gene in said blood sample of said test subject relative to said level of RNA encoded by said gene in said samples of said control subjects classified as healthy subjects is less than 2.

102. (New) A method of screening a human test subject for being a candidate for having schizophrenia, said method comprising:

(a) quantifying a level of RNA encoded by a BTG family, member 2 (BTG2) gene in a blood sample of said test subject; and

(b) comparing said level of RNA in said sample of said test subject to a quantified level of control RNA encoded by said gene in blood samples of control subjects classified as subjects having schizophrenia;

wherein said test subject is a candidate for not having schizophrenia if step (b) results in a statistically significant determination with a p value of less than 0.05 that a fold change in said level of RNA encoded by said gene in said samples of said control subjects classified as subjects having schizophrenia relative to said level of RNA encoded by said gene in said blood sample of said test subject is less than 2.

103. (New) The method of claim 102, further wherein said test subject is a candidate for having schizophrenia if step (b) results in a statistically significant determination with a p value of less than 0.05 that a fold change in said level of RNA encoded by said gene in said samples of

said control subjects classified as subjects having schizophrenia relative to said level of RNA encoded by said gene in said blood sample of said test subject is less than 2.

104. (New) A method of screening a human test subject for being a candidate for having schizophrenia, said method comprising:

(a) quantifying a level of RNA encoded by a BTG family, member 2 (BTG2) gene in a blood sample of said test subject; and

(b) comparing said level of RNA in said sample of said test subject to a quantified level of control RNA encoded by said gene in blood samples of control subjects classified as healthy subjects; and

(c) comparing said level of RNA in said sample of said test subject to a quantified level of control RNA encoded by said gene in blood samples of control subjects classified as having schizophrenia;

wherein said test subject is a candidate for having schizophrenia if said level of RNA encoded by said gene in said blood sample of said test subject is statistically higher with a fold change of at least 2 and with a p value less than 0.05 relative to said level of RNA encoded by said gene in said samples of said control subjects classified as healthy subjects, and is statistically similar with a p value less than 0.05 relative to said level of RNA encoded by said gene in said samples of said control subjects classified as having schizophrenia.

105. (New) The method of claim 104, further wherein said test subject is a candidate for not having schizophrenia if said level of RNA encoded by said gene in said blood sample of said test subject is statistically lower with a fold change of at least 2 and with a p value less than 0.05 relative to said level of RNA encoded by said gene in said samples of said control subjects classified as having schizophrenia, and is statistically similar with a p value less than 0.05 relative to said level of RNA encoded by said gene in said samples of said control subjects classified as healthy subjects.

106. (New) A method for detecting expression of a BTG family, member 2 (BTG2) gene in a human test subject, said method comprising:

(a) quantifying a level of RNA encoded by said gene in a blood sample of said test subject; and

(b) comparing said level of RNA to a quantified level of control RNA encoded by said gene in blood samples of control subjects, wherein said control subjects are classified as healthy subjects; and

(c) classifying said test subject as being a candidate for having schizophrenia if said level of RNA encoded by said gene in said blood sample of said human test subject is statistically higher with a fold-change of at least 2 and with a p value less than 0.05 relative to said level of RNA encoded by said gene in said blood samples of said control subjects classified as healthy subjects.

107. (New) The method of claim 106, further comprising classifying said test subject as being a candidate for not having schizophrenia if step (b) results in a statistically significant determination with a p value less than 0.05 that a fold change in said level of RNA encoded by said gene in said blood samples of said control subjects classified as healthy control subjects relative to said level of RNA encoded by said gene in said blood sample of said human test subject is less than 2.

108. (New) A method for detecting expression of a BTG family, member 2 (BTG2) gene in a human test subject, said method comprising:

(a) quantifying a level of RNA encoded by said gene in a blood sample of said test subject; and

(b) comparing said level of RNA to a quantified level of control RNA encoded by said gene in blood samples of control subjects, wherein said control subjects are classified as having schizophrenia; and

(c) classifying said test subject as being a candidate for not having schizophrenia if said level of RNA encoded by said gene in said blood sample of said human test subject is statistically lower with a fold-change of at least 2 and with a p value less than 0.05 relative to said level of RNA encoded by said gene in said blood samples of said control subjects classified as having schizophrenia.

109. (New) The method of claim 108, further comprising classifying said test subject as being a candidate for having schizophrenia if step (b) results in a statistically significant determination with a p value less than 0.05 that a fold change in said level of RNA encoded by said gene in said blood samples of said control subjects classified as having schizophrenia

relative to said level of RNA encoded by said gene in said blood sample of said human test subject is less than 2.

110. (New) A method for detecting expression of a BTG family, member 2 (BTG2) gene in a human test subject, said method comprising:

- (a) quantifying a level of RNA encoded by said gene in a blood sample of said test subject; and
- (b) comparing said level of RNA in said sample of said test subject to a quantified level of control RNA encoded by said gene in blood samples of control subjects which are classified as healthy control subjects; and
- (c) comparing said level of RNA in said sample of said test subject to a quantified level of control RNA encoded by said gene in blood samples of control subjects which are classified as having schizophrenia; and
- (d) classifying said test subject as being a candidate for having schizophrenia if said level of RNA encoded by said gene in said blood sample of said test subject is statistically higher with a fold-change of at least 2 and with a p value less than 0.05 relative to said level of RNA encoded by said gene in said blood samples of said control subjects classified as healthy control subjects, and is statistically similar with a p value less than 0.05 relative to said level of RNA encoded by said gene in said blood samples of said control subjects classified as having schizophrenia.

111. (New) The method of claim 110, further comprising classifying said test subject as being a candidate for not having schizophrenia if said level of RNA encoded by said gene in said blood sample of said test subject is statistically lower with a fold-change of at least 2 and with a p value less than 0.05 relative to said level of RNA encoded by said gene in said blood samples of said control subjects classified as having schizophrenia, and is statistically similar with a p value less than 0.05 relative to said level of RNA encoded by said gene in said blood samples of said control subjects classified as healthy control subjects.

112. (New) The method of any one of claims 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110 and 111, wherein said human test subject is suspected of having schizophrenia.

113. (New) The method of any one of claims 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110 and 111, wherein said blood sample of said test subject and said blood samples of said control subjects are selected from the group consisting of whole blood samples and blood samples which have not been fractionated into cell types.
114. (New) The method of any one of claims 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110 and 111, wherein said quantifying of said level of RNA encoded by said gene in said sample of said test subject is effected relative to a housekeeping gene.
115. (New) The method of any one of claims 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110 and 111, wherein said quantifying of said level of RNA encoded by said gene in said sample of said test subject is effected by quantification of cDNA complementary to RNA encoded by said gene.
116. (New) The method of any one of claims 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110 and 111, wherein said quantifying of said level of RNA encoded by said gene in said sample of said test subject is effected using quantitative PCR.
117. (New) The method of any one of claims 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110 and 111, wherein said quantifying of said level of RNA encoded by said gene in said sample of said test subject is effected using an array.
118. (New) The method of any one of claims 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110 and 111, wherein said fold-change of at least 2 is a fold-change of at least 2.5.
119. (New) The method of any one of claims 95, 97, 101, 102, 103, 107 and 109, wherein said fold-change of less than 2 is a fold-change of less than 2.5.
120. (New) The method of any one of claims 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110 and 111, wherein said quantifying is effected using an oligonucleotide of predetermined sequence which is specific for RNA encoded only by said gene in said sample of said test subject, and/or for cDNA complementary to RNA encoded only by said gene in said sample of said test subject.